



The 1st International Neuroinflammation Congress and 1st Student Festival of Neuroscience

Shefa Neuroscience Research Center, Tehran, Iran, 11-13 April, 2017

The Neuroscience Journal of Shefaye Khatam

Volume 5, No. 2, Suppl 2

Poster Presentation

The Impact of Chamomile on Parkinson Disease (PD)

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Published: 11 April, 2017

Abstract

After Alzheimer disease, Parkinson disease (PD) is considered the most common neurodegenerative disease. Its prevalence is the same in all area but it is common in males than females. From every 100 persons who are above 60 years old, one of them has PD. Also 5-10% of patients are less than 40 years old. This progressive neuroinflammation disease isn't fatal. In 60% of cases is with depression. The reason of PD in some cases is use of medications such as phenothiazine, tumor, infection, inflammation, genetic problems, and lack of folic acid and generally, loss of dopamine – secreting cells. At first, PD's signs are mild and usually occur on one side of the body. Parkinson is accompanied by painful symptoms for example bradykinesia, rigidity and insomnia. This symptoms are decreased by gene therapy, antioxidative drugs and prescription dopamine. Free radicals cause oxidative damage to nucleic acids, proteins, lipids, unsaturated fatty acid peroxidation in cell membrane, increasing vascular permeability, mitochondrial dysfunction and endlessly inflammation and edema. . The most effective agent of reduce the effects of oxidative stress is increasing level of dopamine in the nerves cells to normal range. Chamomile, an annual plant, is one of the most popular and widely used in traditional medicine for treatment of numerous gastrointestinal disorders, abdominal bloating, relaxing muscle, anxiety effects (relaxation and calming) and also, anticancer, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects. Several evidences suggested that Chamomile contain GABA, noradrenalin, dopamine, serotonin neurotransmission. Chamomile because of having striatum dopamine that can crossing the blood – brain barrier, can increase dopamine of the nerve cells. Studies show that chamomile maybe improved Parkinson's signs. It may be possible that every formulation of chamomile (e.g., oil, vapor, tea) or every section of this plant (e.g. flower, leaf) may caused different anxiety results.

Keywords: Parkinson disease, Neuroinflammation disease, Chamomile

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